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Ву

Process Development and Evaluation Division of

The Contamination Control Directorate

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL Commerce City, Colorado 80022

June 1978

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### INTRODUCTION:

This paper is intended to cover the sampling and quality control procedures for the Calgon Carbon Adsorption System which treats the ground water at the north boundary of Rocky Mountain Arsenal. The samples frequency and their location are given below.

LOCATION	SAMPLE FREQUENCY (OR READING)	PHASE
Influent to filter	Up to 15/day with random grab samples	Start-up
Filter effluent	Up to 15/day with random grab samples	
Adsorber effluent	Up to 15/day with random grab samples	
Differential pressure across filters	1/hr. during 8 hr. work day	
Totalizer flow	1/hr. during 8 hr. work day	
Instant flow	Up to 15/day with random readings taken at timesof grab samples	
Influent to filter	2/day and 1 random grab sample	Psuedo Steady State (Stabilization Period)

## Reasons for control charts:

- (1) Early warning\* of DIMP breakthru.
- (2) Records of plant operation.
- (3) Verification of experiments leading to plant.
- (4) Early warning\* out of control conditions.
- (5) Plant problems pinpointed thus trouble-shooting simplified.
- (6) Day-to-day operation can be monitored and changes made studied.

The levels of certain materials in the ground water in the vicinity of the Calgon Plant have been closely ranged and can be used for an initial baseline.

This baseline will be altered by the new information so as to maintain a realistic and current baseline. For the materials (contaminates) which have no prior

\* The control chart is an excellent indicator of when the contaminate levels have exceeded standards set by the Project MANAGOR'S OFFICE.

history a baseline can be started using the first 8-10 analyses samples and updated as new analyses are reported. Both inputs of data, prior history and no prior history contaminates, will be loaded into the SIAO computer to generate control charts on the applicable chemicals and water qualities. Thus, not only will a bookkeeping of these materials be made but a monitoring of plant operations can also be made.

LOCATION	SAMPLE OR READING FREQUENCY	PHASE Stabilization Phase						
Filter Effluent	2/day and 1 random grab sample/week							
Differential Pressure	1/day during 8 hr. work day							
Totalizer Flow	1/day during 8 hr. work day							
Instant Flow	2/day	and the second						
Influenttto Filter	1/day and 1 random grab sample/week							
Filter Effluent	1/day and 1 random grab sample/week	Steady State Phase						
Adsorber Effluent	1/day and 1 random grab sample/week	,						
Differential Pressure Across Filters	1 week							
Totalizer Flow	1 week	(B)						
Instant Flow	1/day and 1 random reading/week							

Chemicals similar to those being tested for will have an effect on the control charts. Thus, some of the new unknown chemicals can be detected from control chart variations. Periodic testing of samples for all constituents plus control chart monitoring should enable unknown and/or new chemical compounds to be reliably found when the chemical compounds first make their appearance.

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

- 1. Compounds tested for with prior level history and the approximate ranges of contaminate levels.
- 1.1. Those compounds having known prior levels will have the previous levels incorporated into the statistical baseline with the new data updating the control chart parameters. This method of updating leads to accurate and stable control chart levels.
- 2. Compound tested for with no prior level history (baseline).
- 2.1. The first ten inputs of data will be used to set the initial control chart will point. The data from the samples which follow which are to be used to update the control chart parameters. Again, accuracy and stability of the control chart levels will be continually improved.

# CALGON PLANT OPERATIONS (QC PROGRAM)

Some notes: Use of control charts

X - Mean

+ 30 - Gives only .3% of all values fall outside by random change99.7% that fall outside etherwise are significant deviations
and indicate process exceeding limit.

How x values shown -- baseline from history and computation of similar operations in same industrial environment.

SAMPLE GRAPH - See attached.

What should be plotted:

pH

TOC

Suspend Sol

DCPD (monitor only)

Conductivity

F1s

Differ. press. filter

Data flow: Samples to MALD -- analysis for compounds listed.

Results to SIAO -- plot of control charts

Results to PDE -- record and control of equipment

Partial results to Calgon --- contract requirements

Special Note: Some compounds / qualities have no statistical baseline, therefore, running baseline statistics will be generated using the
formulation below:

(1) Subgroup averages method:

$$\bar{x} + 3\delta_{\bar{x}} = x + 3\delta' = \sqrt{\bar{\eta}}$$

x = sub group average

 $\sqrt{\overline{x}}$  = std. dev. of population of average of sub group  $\sqrt{s}$  = std. dev. of population of individ. values

n = number of values in each sub group

(2) Series subgroup method (better):

 $\overline{\mathbf{x}}$  = average of subgroup

R = Range = maxi - min value of subgroup

= x = Average of all subgroups taken

R = Average range of all subgroups

Statistics Calculated:

Averages  $\bar{x} + A_2 \bar{R}$   $\bar{x} - A_2 \bar{R}$ 

Ranges  $D_4 \bar{R}$   $D_3 \bar{R}$ 

Upper limit Lower limit

(Juran A<sub>2</sub>, D<sub>4</sub>, D<sub>3</sub> From charts of Control Limit Factors (Sect. 23-9 ("Q.C. Hdbk."

# SAMPLE FREQUENCY AND SIZE: Rationale

It was determined after a technical and statistical analysis that the sample frequency could be reduced to one sample per day of 2 liter size. The size of the sample was set by MALD and Calgon Technical Department -- each group needed a liter sample to perform the indicated analyses. The sample frequency was set from two constraints: (1) the concentration levels from one hour to the next hour will not significantly vary since the influent water is well mixed\*, and (2) the dewatering wells concentration levels change very little from one week to the next week. The first constraint indicates the concentration levels of contaminants will not build-up nor dilute over a period of time at any point except where the adsorption process is taking place or at the filter. The second constraint indicates the feed (influent) water contaminate levels to the Calgon Plant can be expected to remain fairly constant over long periods (months) of time. With these two constraints, well-mixed and pseudo-steady contaminates' levels, it was decided to take samples at the following frequencies:

Start-up Phase = 15 samples and/or readings per day

(Stabilization) Pseudo-steady State = (1 month-6 months) 2 samples and/or readings per day

Steady State = (6 months - indefinitely) 1 sample and/or reading per day

NOTE: Adjustments in the number of samples and/or readings per day may have to be made if influent water to the Calgon Plant varies greater than previous history has indicated.

<sup>\* -</sup> Due to turbulent flow and changes in pipe diameter & direction.

<sup>-</sup> A certain amount of grab samples will be pulled during the plant start-up.

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